

THE CAUCASIAN.

OL. XIV.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

NO. 8.

THOMPSON THE CHURCH.

Historic Facts Concerning
the Relation of the Church
to Slavery

AND ITS MEANING

Explaining the Truth of the
Statement—Thompson, Not the
Un-penitent—The Method by
which a Church Can Command the
Support of the Masses.

No regard for human free-
dom of mere manhood,
in that Jesus would
strain the acceptance or
a belief. From out the
finite love came the gos-
peal of peace. In its pro-
mises, men, the divine
law of ceaseless, tender
Christ would draw all
by the supreme ex-
cellency of His life. This
is perfect appeal to the
timorous and feeble, and
every heart upon which re-
posed all men teacher, was never cruel.
He sought not to pun-
ish crucifiers, but with the
ailing love, He recognized
need and interceded for
an-

growth of corruption and
in the church, "There
says Neander, "a read-
Christian consciousness
ed after freedom." Chris-
tianity after freedom, its
growth upon Saxon soil, re-
quest that in his sermons he would not
foretell the evil future of the city, that
he would speak of the
temper of most mortals would have
rendered unnecessary or entirely suc-
cessful. Five distinguished gentle-
men waited upon Saxon, to re-
quest that in his sermons he would not
foretell the evil future of the city, that
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rendered unnecessary or entirely suc-
cessful.

Mr. Peffer introduced a resolution
directing the Inter-State Commerce
Commission to inquire into the "great
railroad pot" recently formed.

Mr. Bree presented a petition
from the Philadelphia Wool Mer-
chants' Association, for the re-
storation of the McKinley tariff on
wool.

Mr. Calum presented a petition
for the reduction of letter postage at
one cent.

Mr. Perkins presented a petition
from the State Legislature of California
favoring the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and against the issue of bonds.

Mr. Bree presented a petition in
favor of securing the Appomattox
battlefield for a National Park.

Among the bills introduced were

the following:

Fifty pension bills.

Mr. Peffer introduced a bill (S. 886) to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people.

Mr. Gallinger offered the follow-
ing resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of

State, the Secretary of the Treasury,

the Secretary of War, the Secretary of

the Navy, the Secretary of the Inter-

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to cause a careful and thorough in-

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ABOUT JUDGE ROBINSON,

If you will just give some Democrats and Democratic papers time they will "lie" themselves to a stand still in any matter. They did this in the Fred Douglass matter. They did it in the fraudulent mortgage land case. They did in the case of Dr. Thompson's remark. They did it in the case of the last legislature. They are doing so now with reference to the Populists in Congress, and have just done so in the "case" of Judge Robinson. In fact the only reputation the Democratic press has now is a boundless capacity for lying. They are so accustomed to this that they would lie when the truth would serve them as well or better. But Democracy is one organized lie. It can no more keep from lying than a skunk or a goat can keep from smelling rank.

Recently an anti-Christian lawyer in the western part of the State—a Jew by nature, a lawyer by profession and any thing he wants to be by practice, called Kope Eliass, started a report that Judge Robinson put cotton in his ears when he was pleading a case before the said Judge. This occurrence is alleged to have happened in Graham county in a little room in which court was held. This fellow named Kope, who is also called Eliass, has a voice like the roar of a B flat bassoon; and after he had ranted and roared a while in the case which he plead, Judge Robinson began to suffer from the effects produced. A friend noticing this suggested that he might find some relief by putting cotton in his ears. Judge Robinson adopted this suggestion and resorted to the use of cotton for the sole sake of relief. This, however, did not involve a desire to hear a single word which this Kope, also called Eliass had to say.

But this Kope, also called Eliass, failed to make the jury believe what he had to say, probably because nobody wants to believe him too far, and he lost his case. His client was convicted and under the law could have been sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years. But Judge Robinson is a man in whom the quality of mercy largely predominates and he only imposed the mildest sentence which the law allowed, viz: THREE YEARS.

But this fellow Kope, also called Eliass, seemed to be mad because he lost his case, and the only thing he could do was to "cuss out" the judge. He told some little Democratic newspaper squirt about the cotton. This was enough. If the offspring of the rottenness of earth and the devil should tell some Democratic newspapers anything about a "fusion" judge, there would be no stopping to question the report or to investigate it. It would go with some Democratic papers. It would start it and other Democratic papers would keep it going until suggested as above, they had lied themselves to a standstill. A lie can be told by way of misinterpreting actions as well as about actions.

THE CAUCASIAN took the trouble to ask some leading lawyers of the State who were in Raleigh a few days ago their opinion of Judge Robinson. Among them were ex-Lieutenant Governor Steadman, ex-Judge Merriam, Mr. W. W. Jones and Mr. J. P. Arthur. These gentlemen are well known members of the Asheville bar, and all attended the court there at which Judge Robinson presided. They were unanimous in their expression of their appreciation of the dignity, courtesy and gentlemanly bearing of Judge Robinson. They were seen one at a time and not had a single word of criticism to offer. On the contrary they were disposed to express warm commendation, and without exception they intimated that there was nothing but rottenness in the reports that were sent out from Graham court.

This was enough for THE CAUCASIAN. It knew at once how to class the Graham county rhombomata and where to put those who launched it. So will every other decent and honest man and gentleman, regardless of politics.

We could stop here and leave the case to the public jury with the utmost confidence; but we wish to add on our behalf that we do not think we could harshly criticize Judge Robinson for having put cotton in his ears, under the circumstances from any motive, and we are inclined to think from what Mr. J. P. Arthur said of this fellow Kope, also called Eliass, that any decent man would have felt an almost irresistible inclination to put wax in his nose.

There's no man of sense or character anywhere who ever came in contact with Judge Robinson who is not willing to admit that he is par excellence a genial, considerate and affable gentleman.

A "SPECIAL MESSAGE" SCHEME.

Some days have elapsed since the President sent in his special message on the Venezuela matter. When that message became public it was applauded, and with some show of reason. It had the sound of Americanism in it, and this is something which the people had not heard from the White House before in a quarter of a century. For this reason and this reason alone it was refreshing.

For the same reason that the devil quisque Scripturae to further his purposes, it is possible that an American President might enunciate an American spirit to further his ends still in any matter. They did this in the Fred Douglass matter. They did it in the fraudulent mortgage land case. They did in the case of Dr. Thompson's remark. They did it in the case of the last legislature. They are doing so now with reference to the Populists in Congress, and have just done so in the "case" of Judge Robinson. In fact the only reputation the Democratic press has now is a boundless capacity for lying.

They are so accustomed to this that they would lie when the truth would serve them as well or better. But Democracy is one organized lie. It can no more keep from lying than a skunk or a goat can keep from smelling rank.

Schemers sometimes over-reach themselves. Haman was hung on the gallows which he had erected for Mordecai. This scheme may have served somebody who it was thought would be benefited by it, for the people combine against these close, grasping, business-destroying and heart-chilling combines and corporations

trade conditions, will permit of as early and marked gains in staple lines of trade in 1866 as has been confidently anticipated.

"Currey on a sound basis! Great earth!! Did not these goldbugs promise, in 1893, that when the existing silver law was repealed and the currency was put on a "sound basis" that the land would bear with milk and honey? And what has been the outcome of those promises? The land has bowed with blood of broken hearts and reeked with discouragement, misery and hopelessness. Yet the goldbugs are doing everything they can to increase the terrible power of the gold standard. Cleveland wants five hundred million more of gold bonds. The Republican House of Representatives has tried to comply with his demands by providing for bonds. And at this date there is a tacit threat that more bonds will be issued whether Congress consents or not.

It is nothing but these goldites as to what becomes of the workers of the country. It is nothing to them that local papers all over the land are crowded with notices of "sales of homes." It is nothing to them that energies are strained, that the efforts of the people are unavailing. Nothing stands in the way of their determination to extort millions on millions of money from the wealth producers to pay interest on bonds. These are matters which the people should watch. And then let the people combine against these close, grasping, business-destroying and heart-chilling combines and corporations

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IT IS NOTHING

locking up Cleveland, and the whole
nation if nothing
else. The Democratic
Party bringing the
country into contempt,
and there is no
international aspect.
The only
chance he has comes
from his friends.

Letters said "up
to be grown,
life is a failure;
drink and
die living in it,
from a and
a frozen heart,
that he is a
failure in his heart."

It might be
of people who
will health to a
certain extent,
it is known as
and may be
looking for.

To serve the
present intended. It
is the American

of good govern-
ment. The CAU-

THE CAUCASIAN.
Raleigh, N. C., January 2, 1896

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The National Congress

from 2nd page.)

projected" and the reso-
lution over. By the way
a great "goldbug ob-
jects. He has ob-
tained that has been
not in the inter-
bills. He is a Con-

bills were PASSED—
month each, two at
ach; two at \$50 per
one for the widow
out not stated.

ferred to the Presi-
dential message and said:
yesterday the Presi-
dence was commen-
dation not only by the
Congress. The loyal peo-
ples were advised
President in his pat-
n involved the safety

I suppose all pat-
tient regret, that the
mediately after that
placed himself
vel. Why this was
planned by words in
which he sent to Con-
coincident with pro-
so other side of the
h were of such a
acter that they ap-
lanted him from his
e. The meeting is
the financial war
american securities, the
roy American credit,
White House, and
the yielded before it.

and to do the
recommendations
message. What are
solutions? Five hun-
dolars of gold bonds
million dollars less
which to pay them by
n of the greenbacks,
said, I "re-
ich that the President
send his last financial
longress at this time,
as the country does,
not going to retire
ks, nor are they going
authority to issue gold

New York Sun of this
statement of ex-Gov-
ernor in which he says:

in my opinion, pass a reso-
lution that President, give him
a \$500,000 in short-time

Cleveland must know,
certainly does, that no
t will be given him,
rill that the Presi-
dence is suddenly to
pon the country a tariff.
If anything at all is ac-
ongress it will be a
tariff on Republican
and his "friends" will
that I know of wants
s. Nobody to speak of
are the greenbacks, and
no that it is extremely
that the President has
this discussion at the

He might have put it
ould have recommended
at there was some hope

he adjourned till Tues

House.

the House twenty more pension
introduced and an
of various committees

NDAY, DEC. 23.

was not in session. Six-
bills were introduced in

SDAY, DEC. 24.

spent some time in dis-
Christmas Present" to be
given to the members of the
law which pre-
federates from being ap-
positions in the Army and
Allen, (Pop.) championed
and old Jno. Sherman op-
passed.

House.

Mr. Shuford, (Pop.) in-
to repeat the law au-
numbers of the House to

ension bills were intro-
duced.

SDAY, DEC. 26.

was not in session.

law important in the
Doubtless the foregoing reports had
that the President had
sent the special "war" message, and
thereafter sent in another
message saying the country
on the verge of a
holiday until something
believe the situation. This
referred to his great bond
as suggested in his first
speech.

The House referred the bill
to the committee on ways and
means, and it was referred to the
committee on finance.

SDAY, DEC. 27.—SENATE.

Thirteen pension bills were intro-
duced.

The Senate indulged in quite a
discussion on the financial question.

Senator Hill introduced the follow-
ing resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives, etc., That any bonds
for pension or other purposes shall now
be issued in the discretion of the Secre-
tary of the Treasury, to be made payable
in United States gold coin of the
present standard weight and fineness
or in standard silver dollars, at the
option of the holder, and that no bond
shall bear a rate of interest exceeding
3 per cent, per annum, payable quarterly.

After some debate Senator Marion
Butler, (Pop.) substituted the bill of
Hill's resolution, the resolution he
introduced on Saturday December 21st,
reported above. Speaking to his
resolution, Senator Butler said:

"The Senator from New York says

there is need for revenue, that the

Treasury Department to keep up the
gold reserve. I have been looking for
some law for the gold reserve and have
not found it. It seems to me an arbitrary
matter. The resolution I have introduced
is intended to interpret the law as we now
understand it. I wish not only to en-
ter a protest, against the measure as
proposed, but also to have it rejected
by the Senate.

Again, the distinguished counsel

tells you that

"The directors were instructed by

the Governor to vote for the lease,

and they carried out the policy of the

administration and they ought to be
sustained."

This too is novel. I can see nothing

in the charter of the North Caro-

olina railroad except the power to ap-

ply for a lease of the railroads,"

etc., etc.

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Pattern Department.

The Caucasian has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made, by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the price of the pattern have been given and printed so simple that any other paper pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the pattern will cost you 25 cents.

Description of 7570.



LADY'S JACKET WITH REEFER FRONT.

Jackets this season are uniformly short, extending only eight to twelve inches below the waist. French reefer fronts are much liked, and are faced with the cloth so they may be turned back and worn open.

Some of the most stylish show

only one row of buttons, though two rows are still used.

The jacket shown here is made with the usual forms in the back; the fronts are seamless.

Very fine whipscords in tan are much liked for young ladies, and are made quite dressy by the use of white cloth for revers and collar.

White pearl buttons are shown on these jackets. Light brown covert cloth makes a useful garment for wearing with other colors.

The model is an excellent one for masking suits of serge or tweed.

The skirt should be plain, and stiffened ten inches all around the bottom. These outing suits wear much better if the hemming is made as suggested. Braid as well as velvetine is used for finishing the foot of such skirts, which are usually about four and a half yards wide.

Blue serge holds its own for such suits, and is as serviceable for traveling and outing such as any to be found.

Mixed cheviot are much used for skirts and jackets, but there is a preference for plain cloth jackets, with skirts of mixtures or checks.

The jacket Pattern is cut in seven sizes: 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material.

Cut out along this line.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.
CUT THIS OUT FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.

Name..... Pattern No.....
Address..... Bust.....in
Waist.....in

Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Sacs, Coats and Jackets. Give width measure for Skirts. If child is also
advise us of the age.
Include 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

WE WILL SEND ANY PATTERN TO ANY LADY WHO WILL SEND US A YEARLY SUBSCRIBER FREE OF CHARGE.

The Model Church.

Well, I've found the model church! I worshipped there to-day; It must be built of old times, before my hairs were gray. The meetin'-house war builder built than they were years ago; But then I found, when I went in, it wasn't built for show.

The sexton didn't seat me 'way back He knew that I was old and deaf, as well as old and poor. He must have been a Christian, for he led me boldly through The long aisle of that pleasant church, with a pleasant pew.

I wish you'd heard the singin'—it had the old-time ring.

The preacher said with trumpet-voice, "Let all the people sing;" The tune was "Coronation," and the music uplifted my soul.

Till I thought I heard the angels striking all their harps of gold.

My deafness seem to melt away, my spirit caught the fire;

I joined my feeble, trembling voice with that melodious choir, And sang in those golden days, "Let angels prattle fall."

Bring forth the royal diadem and crown him Lord of all."

I tell you wife, it did me good to sing that hymn once more,

I feel like some wrecked mariner who got a glint of shore;

I almost want to lay aside this weather-beaten form.

And anchor in the blessed port forever from the storm.

The preschin' well, I can't just tell all that the preacher said;

I know it's written, I know it wasn't read;

He hadn't time to read, for the lightnin' of his eye.

Went passing long from pew to pew, nor passed a singer by.

The old-time ring,

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A Petrified Queen.

An American traveler found up in Alaska a queen that was receiving more homage than any other queen ever received. This traveler went north with a sloop laden with a miscellaneous cargo which he sold to the natives in a small Indian village on Prince of Wales Island, off the coast of Alaska. In studying the customs of the Indians, he found the divinity that is supposed to keep watch over them, was a former queen, who, by some peculiarity of the soil of her burial place, had been turned into stone instead of dust.

Years afterwards the grave was uncovered and the petrified body was found. The Indians looked upon

Dr. Thompson and the Church.

(Continued from 1st page.)

being banished was the desire of a powerful man in the church, who thought that such signal punishment would work good by striking terror into the heretics of every nation." One of the most influential men of his time said that for the sake of example, every man in Spain should be banished, because it was impossible to tell which of them were Christians at heart, and it was enough to leave the matter to God, who would reward the true Christians in the world to come! Thus "one million of the most industrial, energetic, and enterprising men" out like wild beasts, because the sincerity of their religious opinions was doubtful. Many were slain as they approached the coast; others were beaten and plundered; and the majority in most wicked places were sent to Africa.

The church was triumphant. All were orthodox, and all were loyal. Every inhabitant of that great country obeyed the church and feared the King."

The victory gained by the church, continued Buckle, "increased both her power and her reputation. The greatest men, with hardly an exception, became ecclesiastics, and all temporal considerations, all views of earthly poverty, were despised and set at naught. No one could be more popular than a saint.

The jacket shown here is made with the usual forms in the back; the fronts are seamless.

Very fine whipscords in tan are much liked for young ladies, and are made quite dressy by the use of white cloth for revers and collar.

White pearl buttons are shown on these jackets. Light brown covert cloth makes a useful garment for wearing with other colors.

The model is an excellent one for masking suits of serge or tweed.

The skirt should be plain, and stiffened ten inches all around the bottom. These outing suits wear much better if the hemming is made as suggested. Braid as well as velvetine is used for finishing the foot of such skirts, which are usually about four and a half yards wide.

Blue serge holds its own for such suits, and is as serviceable for traveling and outing such as any to be found.

Mixed cheviot are much used for skirts and jackets, but there is a preference for plain cloth jackets, with skirts of mixtures or checks.

The jacket Pattern is cut in seven sizes: 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material.

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